11. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Activities during the OU 7-13/14 integrated probing project will be conducted in a manner that ensures the highest degree of protection for site personnel, the general public, and the environment. This section defines the responsibilities of project and emergency personnel and provides actions for responding to various events that may occur during the OU 7-13/14 integrated probing project.

This section has been written to comply with the emergency response plan requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120, "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response," subpart 1910.120(l). This emergency response plan addresses both OU 7-13/14 project emergency response and nonemergency response events as defined by 29 CFR 1910.120(a)(3). The intent of this plan is to provide OU 7-13/14 project personnel with event planning and response actions prior to initiating project activities.

Note: The HAZWOPER term "emergency" is not defined the same as an "emergency" as classified by DOE Orders 151.1, Change 2, "Comprehensive Emergency Management System'' and 232.1, "Occurrence Reporting and Processing of Operations Information." For this reason, the term "event" will be used in this section when referring to OU 7-13/14 project HAZWOPER emergencies.

All "events" will be reported to RWMC ERO personnel through the RWMC **SS** for classification in accordance with Section 4 of the *ZNEEL Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan,* PLN-114 (INEEL 2000b).

The PLN-114 implements DOE Orders 151.1 and 232.1 and describes the process developed to respond to and mitigate consequences of emergencies that might arise at the INEEL. Each INEEL facility has a specific addendum that supplies facility-specific information to PLN-114. The RWMC facility is Addendum 3. All RWMC and OU 7-13/14 project initiated emergencies will result in activation of the RWMC ERO, as specified in Addendum 3. Once the ERO is activated, OU 7-13/14 project personnel will follow the direction and guidance communicated by the RWMC Emergency Coordinator (EC).

For OU 7-13/14 project initiated events, the OU 7-13/14 project FTL will serve as the on-scene commander and single point of contact until relieved by an RWMC/INEEL ERO member or until the OU 7-13/14 integrated probing project site is evacuated. The OU 7-13/14 project personnel will take immediate response actions, in a graded approach, as described in Subsections 11.1.1, 11.1.2, and 11.1.3 of this HASP, if an OU 7-13/14 project event occurs. These actions will be taken to (1) ensure the safety of project personnel, (2) control or mitigate event consequences through safe shutdown of equipment (where feasible), and (3) minimize the potential impact to offsite (beyond OU 7-13/14 project site) personnel. The FTL or designee will provide technical support to the RWMC command post during emergency events for the project.

11.1 Pre-Event Planning and Drills

The objective of pre-event planning is to be prepared to safely respond to anticipated events and contingencies prior to commencement of OU 7-13/14 project activities. Preplanning is also used to ensure that the OU 7-13/14 integrated probing project emergency response plan is integrated with the existing PLN-114 and RWMC Addendum 3, and that the INEEL emergency response organization is familiar with the nature of the project. Planning will prepare the following:

- Identify the location of and route to emergency medical services (CFA-1612)
- Establish that site communications are working properly (i.e., radios, cell phones, and landlines [if available])
- Designate OU 7-13/14 project site emergency warning signals (onsite emergencies) and evacuation routes (for onsite and RWMC/INEEL evacuations)
- Inventory emergency equipment and supplies (Table 11-1 of this HASP)
- Provide a tour to ERO representatives of the OU 7-13/14 project site and provide all information requested
- Communicate OU 7-13/14 project event and INEEL emergency procedures to all project personnel and visitors, as part of the site-specific training.

In addition, a local OU 7-13/14 project emergency drill has been conducted to ensure all personnel are familiar with the emergency actions, communications, and evacuation routes. Additional drill information is discussed in Subsection 11.1.5 of this HASP.

This emergency response plan divides events into the following three primary categories: (1) OU 7-13/14 integrated probing project site events that require notifying the RWMC **SS,** but not a response from INEEL emergency response personnel (e.g., fire department), (2) OU 7-13/14 project site events that require the response of INEEL emergency response personnel or the evacuation of all OU 7-13/14 project personnel due to an onsite, RWMC, or other INEEL facility alarm, and (3) events that will require immediate evacuation from the OU 7-13/14 project site.

11.1.1 Operable Unit 7-13/14 Integrated probing Project Site Events (Notification Only)

These types of events will require some level of response by all OU 7-13/14 project site personnel. In all cases, a formal notification will be made to the RWMC **SS** for classification of the event. Also, notifications to INEEL/subcontractor project and department personnel, RWMC facility, and ER representatives, and other appropriate parties (e.g., environmental affairs and the occupational medical program) as listed in Subsection 11.9 of this HASP may be required. Examples of these types of events include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Minor personal injury on the task site requiring medical evaluation or treatment (but not ambulatory)
- Personnel contamination or suspected uptake of radiological or hazardous substance
- Equipment or vehicle accident that results in damage to the vehicle or property
- Unexpectedly high radiation dose to personnel (greater than the ALARA goal) from logging source or other source
- Any spill as defined by INEEL MCP-439, "Facility Notification and Release Reporting."

Note: Personnel will follow MCP-190, "Event Investigation and Occurrence Reporting," to determine the proper reporting following any OU 7-13/14 project events.

11.1.2 Operable Unit 7-13/14 Integrated Probing Project Site Events (INEEL Emergency Response Organization Required)

These types of events will present different response options for OU **7-13/14** project personnel, depending on the nature and severity of the event. Ambulance, fire, rescue, and hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response services are available from the INEEL fire department/medical facility. Project personnel will generally perform one of the following:

- Use emergency stops on all equipment (where available), evacuate the immediate task area (EZ), remain at the OU **7-13/14** project site (upwind and at a safe distance), and make immediate notification to the RWMC **SS,** who is responsible to alert the INEEL emergency service organizations (INEEL fire department). The RWMC **SS** will account for all personnel and report to the RWMC EC.

Note: If it is not determined that using available equipment emergency stops will expose personnel to unacceptable hazards, then everyone will immediately evacuate the task area and shutdown will consist of all power being shut down from the drill rig control panel structure.

- Following evacuation of the immediate task area, personnel will proceed out of the SDA to the nearest assembly area (if conditions at the task site change, become worse, or if directed by the RWMC EC). Personnel will proceed upwind along the predetermined route (determined based on a primary and secondary route) to an established assembly area, depending on the prevailing winds and nature of the evacuation. At the assembly area, the RWMC **SS** will account for all personnel and report to the RWMC EC.

A positive sweep of the OU **7-10** project site and trailers will be done by the HSO and FTL prior to evacuating the site. The personnel will proceed upwind along the predetermined route (determined based on a primary and secondary route) to an established assembly area (windgap, south construction, Pit **9** east or west gate), depending on the prevailing winds and nature of the evacuation (see Figure **11-1).** Accountability of field team members and non-field team personnel will be conducted by the FTL using the OU **7-13/14** project site sign-in sheet and the buddy system.

The FTL notifications will include pertinent details regarding the nature of the emergency (e.g., radiological, medical, fire, spill), number of personnel affected, and exact location of the incident. The FTL will make additional notifications listed in Subsection **11.9** of this HASP, as appropriate.

Examples of these types of OU **7-13/14** project events include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Fire that is burning beyond an incipient stage and cannot be extinguished with hand-held extinguishers
- A spill at the project site that cannot be immediately contained or controlled
- Small episodic airborne release beyond the radiologically controlled area resulting from damage to the glove bag, or other confinement (from fire or failure)
- Serious injury to a worker or workers.

Note: Personnel will follow MCP-190, "Event Investigation and Occurrence Reporting," to determine the proper reporting following any OU **7-13/14** project events.

Note: If the OU 7-13/14 project site is evacuated due to an OU 7-13/14 project event, then recovery and reentry procedures must be followed, as directed by the RWMC/INEEL ERO in accordance with Section 9 of PLN-114 and its associated implementing procedures.

11.1.3 Operable Unit 7-13/14 Integrated Probing Project Site Evacuation

An evacuation order could be the result of an OU 7-13/14 project site, RWMC-, or INEEL-initiated event or emergency. Regardless of the source, all personnel will place the project site in a safe shutdown mode (as appropriate) and evacuate the project site and SDA **IMMEDIATELY,** using the predetermined route to an established assembly area, depending on the prevailing winds and nature of the evacuation. At the assembly area, the RWMC **SS** will account for personnel and report to the RWMC EC.

If an evacuation is initiated by an OU 7-13/14 project event, then the FTL will make immediate notification to the RWMC **SS** and appropriate personnel listed in Subsection 11.9 of this HASP. An RWMC-initiated or Site-wide evacuation will require all OU 7-13/14 project personnel to evacuate through the appropriate SDA gate, as specified on the speaker system or 6-Net radios. The FTL will account for all personnel prior to exiting the assembly area, using the daily OU 7-13/14 project site sign-in sheet and the buddy system.

If off-site notifications are required (outside the RWMC or INEEL), they will be made by the RWMC Command Post personnel, as stated in Section 5 of PLN-114. The INEEL ERO will classify these types of events using Section 4 of PLN-114. Examples of these types of events or emergencies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Uncontrollable fire at the OU 7-13/14 project site, RWMC, or other facility upwind of the OU 7-13/14 project site
- RWMC or other facility operational emergency
- Catastrophic event that results in a significant or prolonged airborne radioactivity or hazardous material release at the OU 7-13/14 project site
- Natural disasters (e.g., earthquakes, wild fire, lightning, tornadoes)
- Any event meeting the criteria of an emergency as defined by DOE Order 151.1.

Note: Personnel will follow MCP-190, "Event Investigation and Occurrence Reporting," to determine the proper reporting following any OU 7-13/14 project events.

Note: If the OU 7-13/14 project site is evacuated due to an OU 7-13/14 project event, recovery and reentry procedures must be followed as directed by the INEEL ERO in accordance with Section 9 of PLN-114, and its associated implementing procedures.

11.1.4 Spills

The only potential for a liquid spill would be from equipment refueling tasks at the OU 7-13/14 project site. If the spills are small enough to be safely contained at the task site, task-site personnel will handle spill control using spill supplies at the site and immediately report the incident to the RWMC **SS.** The RWMC EC will determine reporting requirements, in accordance with MCP-190, "Event Investigation and Occurrence Reporting." Radiological releases (contamination) in uncontrolled areas are

considered spills. If any release of a hazardous material (nonradiological) occurs, task site personnel shall comply with the following immediate spill response actions:

Untrained initial responder (or if the material characteristics are unknown):

- Use emergency stops to shutdown equipment (as appropriate)
- **Evacuate** and **isolate** the immediate area
- Notify and then seek **help** from and **warn** others in the area
- **Notify** FTL or **HSO.**

Trained responder, material characteristics are known, no additional PPE is required:

- Seek **help** from and **warn** others in the area
- **Stop** the spill, if it can be done without risk (e.g., return the container to upright position, close valve, shut off power)
- **Provide** pertinent information to FTL and HSO
- Place all equipment in a secure shutdown mode
- **Secure** any release paths only in an emergency. Otherwise, make a plan, fill out paperwork, and respond. Don appropriate PPE and conduct RCT/IH surveys of the area to determine the extent of spill.

Additional requirements, information, and response equipment for specialized spills (e.g., oil, PCBs) is provided in the RWMC Addendum 3, Appendix G, "Spill Plan Control and Countermeasures" (SPCC).

11.1.5 Emergency Drills

The OU 7-13/14 integrated probing project has conducted a local emergency drill (coordinated with the RWMC ERO and INEEL Emergency Preparedness Department) to evaluate field-team-member response during a project event. The purpose of this drill was to familiarize personnel with their respective event and emergency response actions. All radio or telephone communications that are used during drills shall be immediately preceded and followed with a statement that clearly identifies the situation as a drill to prevent an actual emergency response from being initiated by the WCC. Additional drills may be conducted at the discretion of the FTL, OU 7-13/14 project PM, or the INEEL Emergency Preparedness Department.

Each drill or actual event at the task site will be followed by a critique and any identified deficiencies in the emergency plan will be corrected. Critiques are described further in Subsection 11.8 of this HASP.

11.2 Emergency Recognition and Prevention

All OU 7-13/14 project personnel should be constantly alert for potential hazardous situations and signs and symptoms of chemical and radiological exposure or releases. All OU 7-13/14 project personnel

will be trained in proper site access and egress in response to OU 7-13/14 project events and INEEL emergencies as part of the OU 7-13/14 project HASP project-specific training. Visitors will also receive this training on a graded approach, based on their access requirement. Training will cover alarm identification, location and use of communication equipment, location and use of site emergency equipment, and evacuation routes. Emergency phone numbers and evacuation route maps will be located in the SZ (OU 7-13/14 project trailer), and in the EZ or CRZ (inside the drill-rig control trailer). All field personnel should be familiar with the techniques for hazard recognition and assigned ALs. Section 11.4 of this HASP describes specific roles and responsibilities, once an event is initiated.

Personnel will hold a POD meeting daily before entering the EZ, to discuss the following:

- Tasks to be performed (e.g., location, equipment, personnel)
- Radiological and chemical hazards that may be encountered, including their effects, how to recognize symptoms, monitoring to be conducted, and other physical hazards
- Event and evacuation procedures to be followed after an alert signal (OU 7-13/14 project internal communication), or an RWMC or site alarm is sounded (including primary and secondary evacuation routes).

As integrated probing activities progress, new equipment and more intrusive activities will require additional items to be discussed during daily POD briefings. Constant air monitors (CAMs) may be placed at strategic locations within the EZ to provide alarms in the event of a radiological, airborne release. Constant air monitors will be calibrated and maintained in accordance with INEEL MCP-93, "Health Physics Instrumentation."

11.3 Emergency Facilities and Equipment

Emergency response equipment that will be maintained at the OU 7-13/14 project task site is listed in Table 11-1, along with the persons responsible to inventory and maintain this equipment. Addendum 3 (RWMC) to PLN-114 lists emergency equipment available at the RWMC. This includes the command post (CP) located in building WMF-637, and equipment located in building WMF-601 (e.g., SCBAs, dosimeters, air samplers, decontamination, first-aid equipment). In addition, Section 11 of PLN-114 lists all INEEL emergency facilities and equipment available. The INEEL fire department maintains an emergency HAZMAT van that can be used to respond to an event or emergency at the OU 7-13/14 project site. Fire department personnel are also trained to provide immediate hazardous material spills and medical services. At least two persons with current medidfirst-aid training will be present at the OU 7-13/14 project site to render first-aid assistance to injured personnel. Project RadCon and IH personnel will assist with all emergency decontamination efforts.

The INEEL fire department has a mutual-aid agreement with the Idaho Falls, Blackfoot, and Arco fire departments to supplement the equipment and resources of the INEEL.

As IDW is stored at the OU 7-13/14 project site in a temporary accumulation area, Appendix L of RWMC Addendum **3** to PLN-114 will be amended to include specific spill and response equipment located at or in the temporary accumulation area.

Table 11-1. Emergency response equipment for the Operable Unit 7-13/14 integrated probing project.

Equipment Name and Quantity Required	Location at Task Site	Responsible Person	Frequency of Inspection or verification"
First-aid kit	SZ or CRZ	HSO	Monthly--check seal only
Eyewash bottles[b]	EZ or CRZ	HSO	Monthly
Eyewash station			
Hazardous materials spill kit	CRZ or SZ	HSO	Verification
Radiological spill kit	CRZ, SZ or WMF-601	RCT	Verification
Extra PPE	WMF-657, CRZ or SZ	HSO	Verification
Communication equipment (operational)	On site	FTL	Daily radio check
Fog horn (1) for signaling onsite alerts	CRZ or EZ	HSO	Verification
Fire extinguishers'	EZ	HSO	Monthly
Other: Wind sock (1)	EZ, CRZ or SZ	FTL	Verification

a. Verification that equipment is present at the designated project location; no inspection tag is required.
b. An eyewash bottle will be used to provide an immediate eye flush, if required. An eye wash station is available within the SDA area that meets the ANSI Z 358.1-1990 requirements. This location will be identified by the IH during the pre-job briefing.
C. **A minimum of one 10A/60BC extinguisher. If used, return for servicing and recharging.**

11.4 Personnel Roles, Lines of Authority, and Communication

This section provides information on the roles and responsibilities of all OU 7-13/14 project personnel during project-site events and INEEL emergency conditions. Additionally, both internal and external communication methods are detailed along with notification responsibilities during events and emergencies. Operable Unit 7-13/14 project personnel will take immediate action to control or mitigate events at the project site (as appropriate); however, once the RWMC or INEEL ERO is activated, it will serve as the primary response organization during all emergencies. Table 11-2 lists the responsibilities of the FTL, HSO, and medic and first-aid personnel during an OU 7-13/14 project event.

The INEEL ERO is structured to fit the diversity of the INEEL and to optimize its resources. It is an umbrella structure that consists of three basic levels: (1) on-scene, based at the "on-scene CP," (2) the RWMC CP (for OU 7-13/14 project emergencies), and (3) INEEL or DOE-ID management, based at the Emergency Operations Center.

During INEEL emergencies, the Incident Command System (ICS) is used. The ICS is an emergency management system designed for use from the time an incident occurs (even at less-than-emergency category events) until the requirements for emergency management and operations no longer exist.

Table 11-2. Responsibilities during an Operable Unit 7-13/14 project event or RWMC/INEEL emereencv.

Responsible Person	Action Assigned
FTL or designee	Contact RWMC **SS** or WCC and signal evacuation
FTL or designee	Conduct accountability and report to RWMC **SS**
FTL or trained designee	Serve as area warden
HSO, medic, and first-aid trained personnel	Provide first-aid to victims (voluntary basis only)
FTL or designee	Report spill to RWMC SS[a]
FTL or designee	Support the RWMC CP as technical representative

a. The **RWMC** *SS* or **EC** will contain the environmental affairs spill response categorization/notification team.

The structure of the ICS can be established and expanded or contracted depending on the changing conditions of the event. The system consists of procedures to control personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications. The intent is to staff and operate the ICS with trained, qualified, personnel from the responding INEEL ERO. In the event an incident requires a unified command with multiple agencies, the ICS adapts quickly to facilitate that effort, including incidents involving multiple jurisdictions.

11.4.1 Project Personnel

Every person at the OU 7-13/14 project site has a role to play during an event or INEEL emergency. The FTL will account for all personnel using the OU 7-13/14 project sign-in sheet and the buddy system. The FTL or trained designee will serve as the area warden for the OU 7-13/14 project, and report personnel accountability to the RWMC **SS,** following an evacuation. Additionally, all project personnel are responsible to immediately report any event at the OU 7-13/14 project site to the FTL or HSO.

11.4.2 Field Team Leader

The OU 7-13/14 project FTL will serve as the OU 7-13/14 project on-scene commander during all project events until relieved by an RWMC/INEEL ERO member. When relieved, the FTL will support emergency operations at the project site or at the RWMC CP (as requested). The FTL is responsible to initiate all requests for emergency services (e.g., fire and medical) by notifying the RWMC **SS.** An additional responsibility includes personnel accountability if a project or INEEL site evacuation is required. All project personnel will follow the directions given by the FTL (or RWMC EC if the ERO is activated) during project events and INEEL emergencies. Following an evacuation, the FTL will ensure all project personnel are accounted for and make appropriate notifications to the RWMC **SS,** OU 7-13/14 project management, and others listed in Subsection 11.9 of this HASP.

11.4.3 Radioactive Waste Management Complex Emergency Coordinator

The RWMC EC, or designated alternate (meeting the same training requirements), is capable and familiar with all aspects of the RWMC Addendum 3 to PLN-114, all operations and activities at the facility, the characteristics of the OU 7-13/14 project waste, the location of all records within the facility, and the layout of the RWMC and OU 7-13/14 project site. The CFA emergency action manager will provide direct support logistics and limited operations support to the RWMC EC.

The RWMC EC assumes primary responsibility to respond to and coordinate all emergency situations at the RWMC, including the SDA. The RWMC EC takes appropriate measures to ensure the safety of RWMC personnel and the public. Possible actions may involve evacuation of personnel from the OU 7-13/14 project site, the SDA, the entire RWMC, or areas within the emergency-planning zone. Additionally, the RWMC EC is responsible to implement emergency procedures, coordinate protective actions and corrective measures, and perform offsite notifications, as required. All field team members may be called upon to assist the EC to take emergency actions or provide information of on-site conditions and radiological and hazardous materials present.

11.4.4 Emergency Communications

It is critical that both internal and external communication systems be established for use during an OU 7-13/14 project event or emergency. Failure to immediately warn onsite personnel of event situations could result in potential physical harm or exposure to radiological or nonradiological OU 7-13/14 project hazards. During an event or response, crucial information must be conveyed quickly and accurately to onsite project personnel and the RWMC ERO. Information communicated regarding the OU 7-13/14 project (e.g., location of injured personnel; orders to evacuate the site; notices of blocked evacuation routes) must be understood by all project personnel during times of confusion and while wearing PPE.

A set of internal emergency signals has been developed and will be rehearsed during OU 7-13/14 project emergency drills. Additionally, clear external communication (cell phones or radios) must be established to request RWMC and INEEL ERO emergency services (as required). External communication systems and procedures will be available and accessible to all site personnel.

11.4.4.1 Internal Communications. An internal communications system is used to alert OU 7-13/14 project personnel to danger, convey safety information, and maintain site control. Radios or local radio headsets will be used to communicate response messages to site personnel. Additionally, Table 11-3 lists a set of backup signals (i.e., audible horn blasts).

11.4.4.2 External Communications. External communication systems will be used at the OU 7-13/14 project site to alert RWMC **SS** of event conditions at the project site and to receive incoming information regarding RWMC or other INEEL-initiated emergencies. CM-net, 6-Net radios and cellular phones will serve as the primary method by which the RWMC shift supervisor and INEEL ERO resources are contacted.

All project personnel must be familiar with the type and location of external communication devices and the proper protocol to summon assistance. The FTL will serve as the primary contact to notify the RWMC Shift supervisor; however, all project personnel must be able to perform this duty.

11.4.5 Notifications

The notification process will be used to summon INEEL emergency response resources, alert RWMC ERO of OU 7-13/14 project events, and to inform project management of project incidents as soon as possible. An event at the OU 7-13/14 project site will require the FTL to notify the RWMC **SS** and may require INEEL emergency response resources (e.g., fire, medical). Hand-held radios, cellular phones, and landline phones (if available) can all be used to contact RWMC **SS** or INEEL emergency response personnel (if the RWMC **SS** cannot be reached).

Table 11-3. Operable Unit 7-13/14 project internal emergency signals.

Device or Communication Method	Signal and Associated Response
Fog or vehicle horns (blasts)	**One long** blast—Emergency evacuation, evacuate project site immediately. Proceed in an upwind direction to designated assembly area as specified by FTL or RCT for radiological event. **Two short** blasts—Non-emergency evacuation of immediate work area. Proceed to designated assembly area as specified by FTL or RCT (radiological event). **Three long** blasts or verbally communicated—All clear, return to project site.

When notifying RWMC **SS,** ERO, INEEL emergency response, or WCC personnel, all available information on the incident should be provided, to include the following:

- Informant's name, phone number, pager number
- Exact location of the event or emergency (in relation to the OU 7-13/14 project site or other landmarks)
- Nature of the event or emergency and special hazards (e.g., fire, medical, radiological)
- Time of occurrence and current site conditions
- Injuries or fatalities (i.e., numbers injured, type of injuries, status of injured, if they will require decontamination)
- Extent of damage to area and any mitigating actions taken
- Any additional information requested.

Following notification of the RWMC EC, the event will be classified in accordance with DOE Orders 151.1, Change 2, "Comprehensive Emergency Management System" and 232.1, "Occurrence Reporting and Processing of Operations Information" as outlined in Section 4 PLN-114.

11.5 Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory Alarms and Responses

Alarms and signals are used at the RWMC and INEEL to notify personnel of emergency conditions that require a specific response. Regardless of the classification, once an event is categorized as an emergency, the RWMC EC immediately notifies RWMC personnel of appropriate protective actions by activating the voice paging system and/or alarm system. Siren-generated signals serve as the primary means to notify RWMC personnel, OU 7-13/14 personnel, and visitors in the area, to take protective actions. The INEEL alarm systems consist of the necessary equipment to actuate alarm sirens, either

manually or automatically. The alarms produce two types of signals: **steady (take cover)** or **alternating (evacuate).** A fast-ringing bell usually denotes radiation-monitoring alarms. Fire alarms are often distinctive for each facility and may vary from building to building within the RWMC.

The two primary INEEL site emergency alarms may be activated during the course of the OU 7-13/14 activities. These include "TAKE COVER' and "EVACUATION' alarms. These will be used to alert OU 7-13/14 personnel of RWMC or Site-wide emergency situations. The RWMC regularly conducts testing of its alarm system. The time and frequency of these tests will be determined and communicated to project personnel by the FTL during the daily POD meeting.

11.5.1 Take Cover–Continuous Siren

Radiation or hazardous material releases, weather conditions, or other event or emergency conditions may require that all personnel take cover indoors in the nearest building (i.e., OU 7-13/14 RadCon trailer, WMF-657, or other RWMC building). A take-cover/shelter signal may be initiated as part of a broader response to an emergency situation and may precede an evacuation order. It may also be given by word of mouth, radio, or emergency notification system before sounding. The signal to take cover/shelter is a CONTINUOUS SIREN that can be heard throughout the RWMC area. Operable Unit 7-13/14 personnel will proceed to the nearest trailer, building, or shelter and await further instructions. Eating, drinking, or smoking is not permitted during take cover conditions.

Operable Unit 7-13/14 RadCon, IH, and HSO personnel will assist and direct all workers in the radiological controlled area during a take cover/shelter alarm. If an evacuation alarm is sounded during doffing procedures, follow the evacuation procedures described below.

Personnel working in radiological controlled areas will perform the following:

- Use emergency stops to shut down equipment
- Immediately proceed to the controlled exit point and follow posted doffing procedures
- Monitor as directed by RadCon personnel in the RBA
- Exit the EZ to the project trailer in the SZ.

11.5.2 Total Area Evacuation–Alternating Siren

A total area evacuation is the complete withdrawal of personnel from an area. If the EC or emergency action manager initiates a total area evacuation, follow directions given by the RWMC EC as to which SDA evacuation route to use. Operable Unit 7-13/14 personnel will proceed along the directed evacuation route to the designated assembly area.

Personnel working in radiological areas will perform the following:

- Use emergency stops to shut down equipment (as appropriate)
- Immediately evacuate the area (do not remove protective clothing)
- Proceed along the directed evacuation route to the designated assembly area

- If abnormal radiological situations are present, personnel will adhere to MCP-124, "Response to Abnormal Radiological Situations."

Note: Due to the potential for cross-contamination of other areas and personnel, it is important for individuals still wearing potentially contaminated clothing to stand downwind away from others in the assembly area and avoid unnecessary movement. Radiation control personnel will direct doffing and decontamination procedures as soon as possible.

11.6 Evacuation Routes and Procedures

Evacuation routes have been established for the SDA and OU 7-13/14 project site based on the layout of the work zones, prevailing winds, availability of egress routes, and SDA gate locations. Routes will be directed from the EZ through the upwind CRZ to the SZ (when possible), and from the **SZ** to a selected RWMC assembly area (should conditions require a RWMC or SDA evacuation). Primary and secondary evacuation routes will be maintained by the RWMC. Evacuation route maps will be located in the **SZ** and the CRZ or EZ (inside the drill-rig control trailer).

Figures 11-1 and 11-2 show the evacuation routes from the OU 7-13/14 project site and assembly area pickup locations, respectively. Figure 11-3 shows the route to the CFA medical facility (CFA-1612).

11.7 Reentry and Recovery

11.7.1 Reentry

The reentry procedure following an evacuation of the OU 7-13/14 project site will be determined by the source and nature of the evacuation (OU 7-13/14-initiated or RWMC or another facility). Reentry into an originating area will be carefully planned and controlled to minimize exposing personnel and equipment to radiation, hazardous materials, unstable physical conditions, or other hazards. Both reentry and recovery are carefully planned and controlled to prevent initiating another event or emergency. The recovery team will develop a recovery plan that includes a plan for reentry. The primary consideration for reentry is a rescue or corrective action.

Reentry activities may include the following:

- Perform safe shutdown duties assigned by the RWMC EC (if not conducted prior to evacuating)

- Perform operations that may mitigate the effect of the hazardous condition (e.g., cover or shield exposed radiation sources, extinguish hot spots, and seal openings)

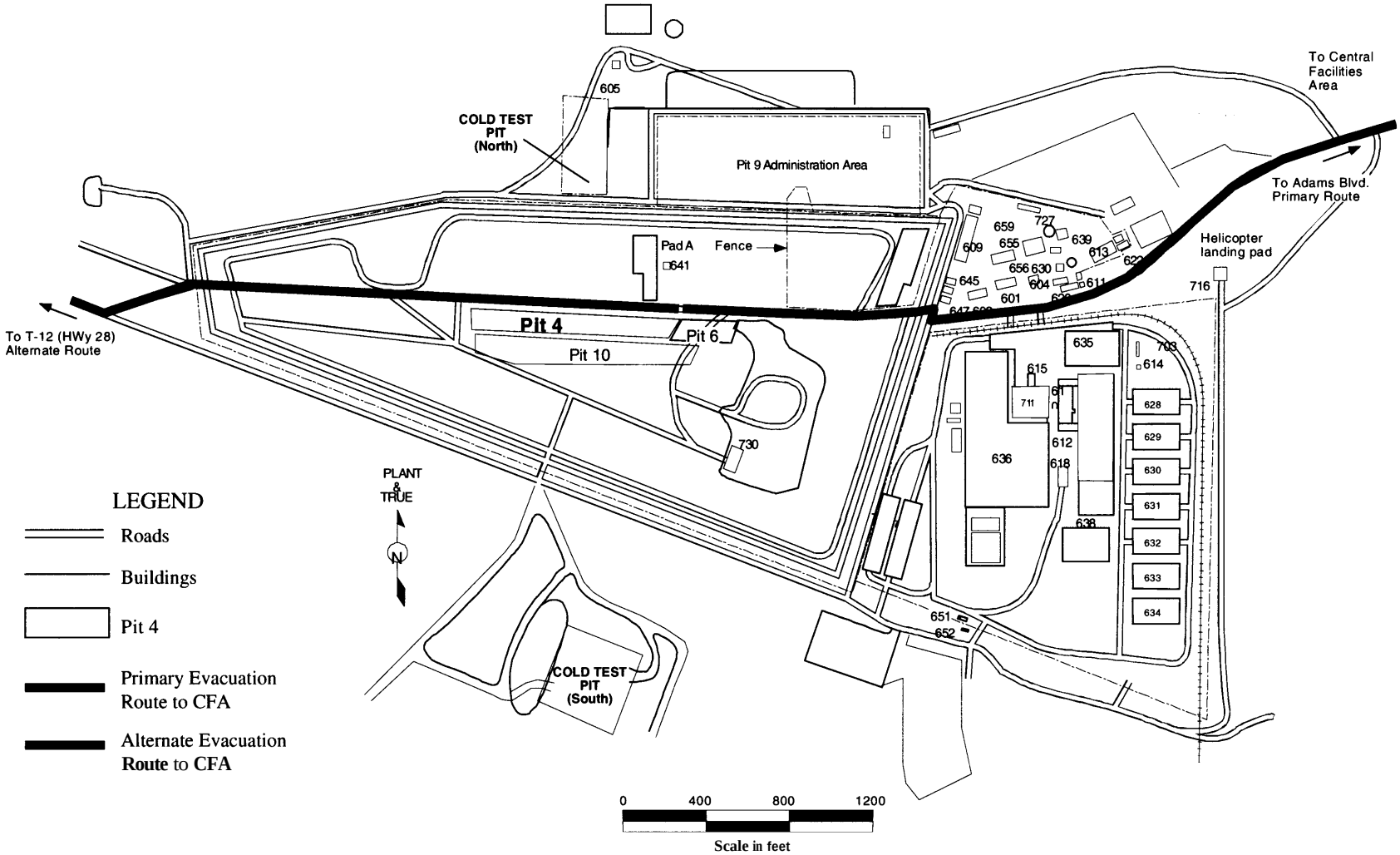

Figure 11-1. Evacuation routes for Radioactive Waste Management Complex Subsurface Disposal Area

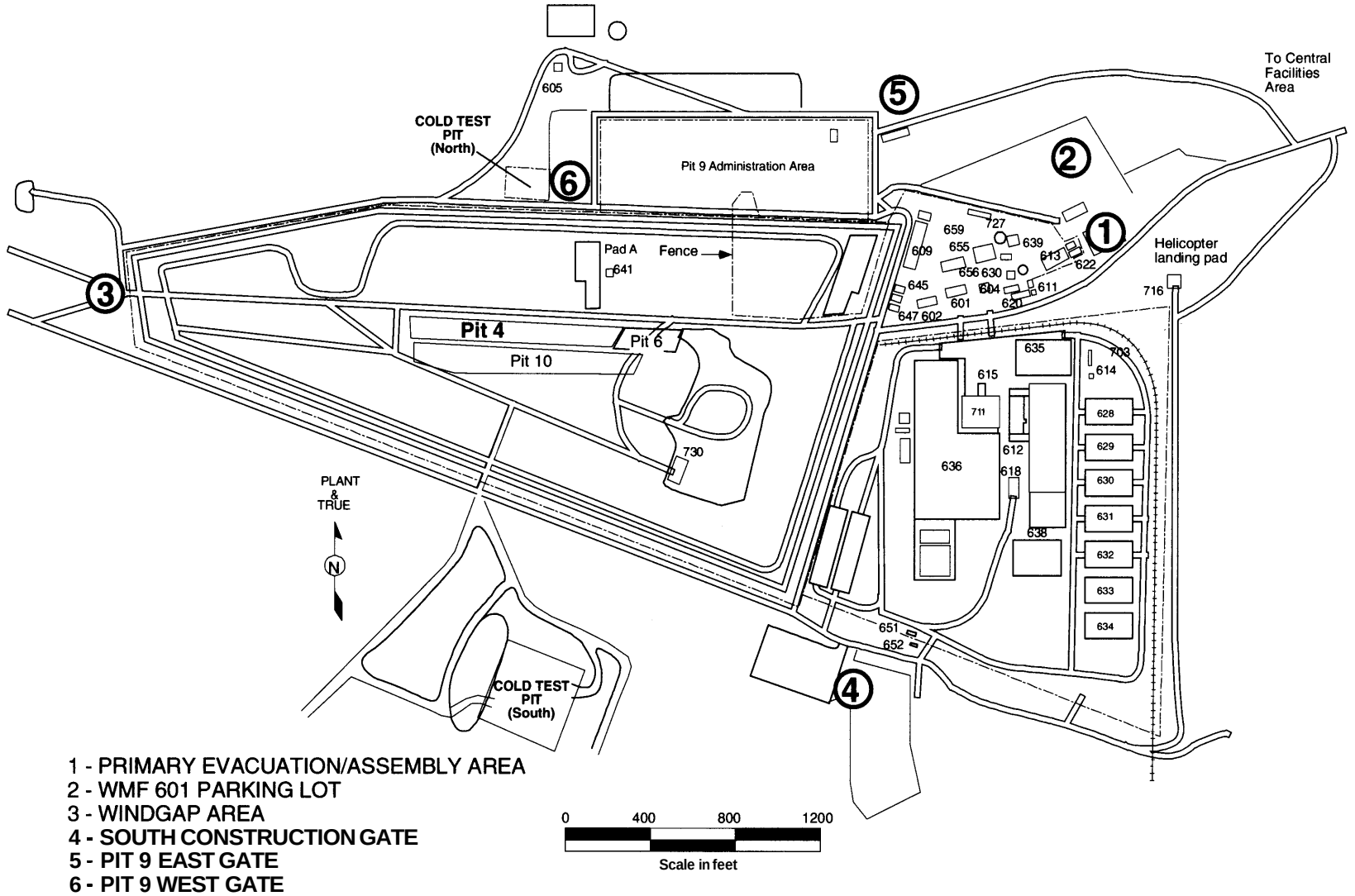

Figure 11-2. RWMC Subsurface Disposal Area take-cover locations and RWMC assembly areas.

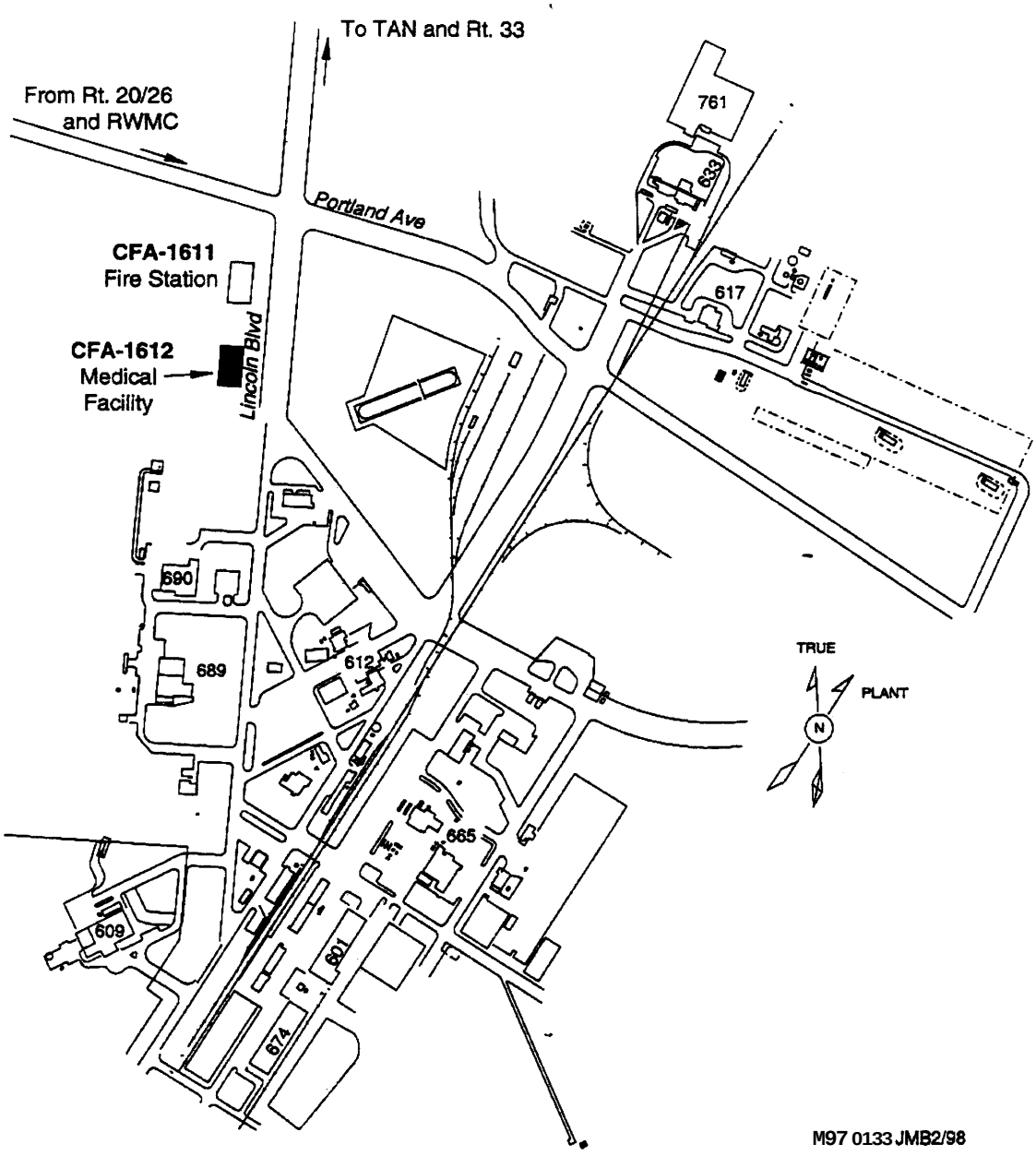

Figure 11-3. Route to the Central Facilities Area medical facility (WMF-1612) from RWMC.

- Search for unaccounted-for personnel or ascertain that all personnel who were in the affected area have been evacuated (if not accounted for in the assembly area)
- Assist in evacuating injured or incapacitated personnel from the affected area
- Evaluate and report damage to equipment and facilities
- Measure and record radiation and/or hazardous material levels
- Establish new work control zones and radiologically controlled areas.

11.7.2 Recovery

During an OU **7-13/14** project event, or RWMC or INEEL emergency, actions are directed toward protecting personnel and limiting consequences of the incident. Once initial corrective actions have been taken and effective control established, response efforts shift toward recovery. Recovery is the process to assess post-event or emergency conditions and develop **a** plan to return to pre-event/emergency conditions (when possible) and follow the plan to completion. The RWMC EC is responsible to determine when an emergency situation is sufficiently stable to terminate the emergency and enter the recovery phase.

As soon as practical after the emergency is terminated, the RWMC EC, or assigned recovery manager (appointed by the RWMC facility manager), will assemble all participating personnel (recovery team) to verify existing conditions, review the event in detail, and determine and assign corrective actions. If necessary, the RWMC EC or recovery manager initiates or requests an investigation prior to determining corrective actions. The recovery team will be composed of key project personnel (e.g. **HSO,** IH, **SP,** RadCon, **FPE**) and other technical representatives, as deemed appropriate by the recovery manager (e.g., chemical safety, explosives safety). Investigations include personnel interviews and incident assessments that can be presented during debriefings and critiques.

11.8 Critique of Response and Follow-up

Following all emergency drills, actual events, or an INEEL emergency, a review and critique of the incident will be conducted. This will involve reviewing and revising affected aspects of this emergency response plan according to new site conditions and lessons learned from the event or emergency response. When reviewing the emergency drill, event, or emergency information, typical questions considered include the following:

- What caused the event or emergency?
- Was it preventable? If so, how?
- Were procedures for prevention of the event or emergency adequate? If not, how can they be improved?
- Were all phases of the event or emergency response adequate? How could it have been improved?

- How did the event or emergency affect the site profile? Were other areas affected?
- Was the public protected?
- Was the environment affected (onsite/offsite)?

11.9 Telephone/Radio Contact Reference List

Emergency contact names and numbers are listed in Table 11-4. As a minimum, this list will be posted at the OU 7-13/14 project field trailer and in the CRZ or EZ (inside the drill-rig control trailer). Since personnel listed may change frequently, working copies of this list will be generated, as required, to note new positions and personnel assigned. This HASP should not be revised with a DAR to note these changes.

Table 11-4. Operable Unit 7-13/14 project emergency contact list.

Contact	Phone Number
Warning Communications Center (WCC)	INEEL phone -777
Fire/Security	Cell phone - 526-1515
Medical Emergency	Construction-net or WCC/emergency channel on hand-held radio "KID-240"
RWMC shift supervisor	526-2767
First-aid (CFA medical dispensary, Bldg #1612)	777,526-2356
Occupational Medical Program (WCB dispensary)	526-1596
WAG 7 Manager—J. M. Schaffer	526-3029, pager 6451
OU7-13/14 Probing Project Manager—A. R. Baumer	526-3238, cell 521-7849
ER SH&Q Manager—Charles Chebul	526-9566, pager 5689
WAG 7 SH&QA point of contact—R. L. Roblee	526-4731, Pager 5757
Field team leader—B. P. Miller or J. L. Casper	BM - 520-4644, pager 568-2043 JC– 526-2682, pager 3434
Health & Safety Officer/Safety Professional—K. A. Wooley	526-2552, pager 7368
Industrial Hygiene—G. E. Downs	526-0127, pager 5829
Criticality Safety Engineer—J. T. Taylor	526-9656, pager 7571
RWMC Site Area Director—D. M. Bright	526-4223, pager 5270
RWMC ESH&QA Manager—T. L. Carlson	526-8062, pager 5724
Radiological control (RWMC Supervisor)–R. D. Sayer	526-6619, pager 5865
Radiological control (OU 7-13/14)—D. M. Everett	526-9780, pager 5898
RWMC fire protection—E. B. Gosswiller	526-8896, pager 6309
RWMC DOE representative—R. L. Knighten	526-5243, pager 7273